

National Science Foundation

§ 670.41

(33) Lions Rump, King George Island, South Shetland Islands: Site number 34 as described in Recommendation XVI-2.

(34) West Bransfield Strait, off Low Island, South Shetland Islands: Site number 35 as described in Recommendation XVI-3.

(35) East Dallmann Bay, off Brabant Island: Site number 36 as described in Recommendation XVI-3.

[54 FR 24710, June 9, 1989, as amended at 56 FR 49148, Sept. 27, 1991; 59 FR 42519, Aug. 18, 1994; 60 FR 46235, Sept. 6, 1995]

§ 670.35 [Reserved]

Subpart I—Import Into and Export From the United States

§ 670.36 Specific issuance criteria for imports.

Subject to compliance with other applicable law, any person who takes a native mammal or native bird or collects a native plant under a permit issued under these regulations may import it into the United States unless the Director finds that importation would not further the purpose for which it was taken or collected. If the importation is for a purpose other than that for which the native mammal or native bird was taken or the native plant collected, the Director may permit importation upon a finding that importation would be consistent with the purposes of the Act, these regulations, or the permit under which they were taken or collected.

§ 670.37 Specific issuance criteria for exports.

The Director may permit export from the United States of any native plant taken from a specially protected area or of any native mammal or native bird upon a finding that exportation would be consistent with the purposes of the Act, these regulations, or the permit under which they were taken or collected.

§ 670.38 Contents of permit applications.

In addition to the information required in subpart C of this part, an applicant seeking a permit to import into or export from the United States a na-

tive plant taken from a specially protected area, a native mammal, or a native bird shall include the following in the application:

(a) Information demonstrating that the import or export would further the purposes for which the species was taken or collected; or

(b) Information demonstrating that the import or export is consistent with the purposes of the Act or these regulations; and

(c) A statement as to which U.S. port will be used for the import or export.

The application shall also include information describing the intended ultimate disposition of the imported or exported item.

§ 670.39 Entry and exit ports.

Any native plant collected in a specially protected area and any native mammal or native bird imported into or exported from the United States must enter or leave the United States at ports designated by the Secretary of Interior in 50 CFR part 14. The ports presently designated are:

- (a) New York, New York,
- (b) Miami, Florida,
- (c) Chicago, Illinois,
- (d) San Francisco, California,
- (e) New Orleans, Louisiana,
- (f) Seattle, Washington,
- (g) Honolulu, Hawaii.

Permits to import or export at non-designated ports may be sought from the Secretary of Interior pursuant to subpart C, 50 CFR part 14.

§ 670.40 [Reserved]

Subpart J—Introduction of Non-Indigenous Plants and Animals

§ 670.41 Specific issuance criteria.

For purposes consistent with the Act, only the following plants and animals may be considered for a permit allowing their introduction into Antarctica:

- (a) Sledge dogs;
- (b) Domestic animals and plants; and
- (c) Laboratory animals and plants including viruses, bacteria, yeasts, and fungi.

Living non-indigenous species of birds shall not be introduced into Antarctica.

§ 670.42

§ 670.42 Content of permit applications.

Applications for the importation of plants and animals into Antarctica must describe (a) the need for the plants or animals, (b) how the applicant will ensure that the plants or animals will not harmfully interfere with the natural system, and (c) how the plants or animals will be removed from Antarctica or destroyed in a manner that have served their purpose.

§ 670.43 Conditions of permits.

(a) *General.* All permits allowing the introduction of non-indigenous plants and animals will require that the animal or plant be kept under controlled conditions to prevent harmful interference with the natural system and that after serving its purpose the plant or animal shall be removed from Antarctica or destroyed in a manner that protects the natural system of Antarctica.

(b) *Dogs.* In addition to the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section, all dogs imported into Antarctica shall be inoculated against the following diseases:

- (1) Distemper;
- (2) Contagious canine hepatitis;
- (3) Rabies; and
- (4) Leptospirosis (*L. canicola* and *L. icterohaemorrhagicae*).

Each dog shall be inoculated at least two months before importation, and a certificate of inoculation shall accompany each dog. No dog shall be allowed to run free in Antarctica.

§ 670.44 [Reserved]

PART 671—WASTE REGULATION

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AUTHORITY: 16 U.S.C. 2405.

SOURCE: 58 FR 34719, June 29, 1993, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Introduction

§ 671.1 Purpose of regulations.

The purposes of these regulations in part 671 are to protect the Antarctic environment and dependent and associated ecosystems, to preserve Antarctica's value as an area for the conduct of scientific research, and to implement the Antarctic Conservation Act of 1978, Public Law 95-541, consistent with the provisions of the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty, signed in Madrid, Spain, on October 4, 1991.

§ 671.2 Scope.

These regulations in part 671 apply to any U.S. citizen's use or release of a banned substance, designated pollutant or waste in Antarctica.

[58 FR 34719, June 29, 1993, as amended at 59 FR 37438, July 22, 1994]

§ 671.3 Definitions.

(a) *Definitions.* In this part:

Act means the Antarctic Conservation Act of 1978, Public Law 95-541, 92 Stat. 2048 (16 U.S.C. 2401 et seq.)

Antarctic hazardous waste means any waste consisting of or containing one or more designated pollutants.

Antarctica means the area south of 60 degrees south latitude.